THE BRITISH REVULSION.

The British commercial revulsion seems to have wern throughout its immense development the three distinct forms of a pressure on the money and produce markets of Loudon and Liverpool, a bank panic in Scotland, and an industrial breakdown in the manufacturing districts. The facts were stated at length in our pages on Friday, in the form of copious extracts from the British journals. but their importance and prospective consequences require a still further exposition.

Though, as we anticipated in a former article, the Government was finally compelled to suspend the Bank Act of 1844, this was not done till after the Bank had bravely swamped a host of its customers in the endeavor to save itself. But finally, on the evening of Nov. 11, the chiefs of the Bank held a war council, which resulted in an appeal to the Government for help, which was answered by the suspension of the provisions of the Act This ordinance of the Ministry will at once be submitted to Parliament for approval, that body having been convoked to meet at the close of the month. The effect of the suspension must be one of comparafive relief, as we have previously shown. It does away with an artificial stringency, which the Act adds to the natural stringency of the money market in times of commercial revulsion. This view of the case is confirmed by the news by the Fulton, reported in our columns by telegraph this morning.

In the progress of the present crisis the Bank had five times raised its rate of discount, in the vain hope of checking the rush of the current which was sweeping all away. On the 8th uit. the rate was advanced to 6 per cent; on the 12th to 7; on the 22d to 8; on the 5th inst. to 9; and on the 9th to 10. The rapidity of this movement offers a remarkable contrast to that which attended the crisis of 1847. Then the minimum rate of discount was raised to 5 per cent in April; to 54 in July; and to 8, its highest point, on the 23d of October. Thence it sank to 7 per cent on Nov. 20; to 6 on Dec. 4; and to 5 on Dec 25. The five years next following form an epoch of continual decline in the rate, as regular, indeed, as if guided by a sliding scale. Thus, on June 26, 1852, it had reached its lowest point-being 2 per cent. The next five years, frem 1852 to 1857, exhibit an opposite movement. On January 8, 1853, the rate stood at 24 per cent; on Ostober 1, 1853, it was 5 per cent, whence, through many successive variations, at last it has attained its present elevation. So far. the occiliations of the rate of interest during the pe ried of ten years now concluded have exhibited only the phenomena usual to the recurring phases of modern commerce. These phases are, briefly, an utter contraction of credit in the year of panic followed by a gradual expansion, which reaches its maximum when the rate of interest sinks to its lowest point; then again a movement in the opposite direction, that of gradual contraction, which reaches its highest point when the interest has risen to its maximum, and the year of panic has again set in. Yet, on a closer examination, there will be discovered in the second part of the present period some phenomena which broadly destinguish it from all its predecessors. During the years of prosperity from 1844 till 1847, the rate of interest in London fluctuated between 3 and 4 per cent, so that the whole period was one of comparatively cheap credit. When the rate of interest reached 5 per cent, on April 10, 1847, the crisis had already eet in and its universal explosion was, by a series of stratagems, put off for a few months only. On the other hand, the rate of interest which on May 6, 1854, had already mounted to 54 per cent, went down again successively to 5 per cent, 14 per cent, 4 per cent, and 34 per cent at which latter figure it continued to stand from June 16, 1855, to September 8, 1855. Then it ran again through the identical variations in the opposite direction, increasing to 4 per cent, 44 per cent, 5 per cent, uatil, in October, 1855, it had reached the very point from which it had started in May, 1854 nameby, 54 per cent. Two weeks later, on October 20, 1855, it rose to 6 per cent for short bills, and to 7 per cent for long ones. But again a rection set in. During the course of 1856 it went down and up until in October, 1856, it had snew reached 6 and 7 per cent, the points from which it bad started in the October of the previous year. On November 15, 1856, it rose to 7 per cent, but with irregular and often interrupted fluctuations of decline, which brought it for three months as low as 54 per cent. It did not recover the original hight of 7 per cent till October 12 of the present year, when the American crisis had begun to bear upon England. From that moment its movement of increase was rapid and constant, resulting at last in an almost complete stoppage of

discount. In other words, during the second half of the peried from 1848 to 1857, the vicissitudes in the rate of interest were intensified at more frequently recurring intervals and from October, 1855 to October, 1857, two years of dear money elapsed, when its fluctuations were circumscribed between the limits of 54 to 7 per cent. At the same time, in the face of this high rate of interest, production and exchange went on unabated at a pace perer before thought of. On the one band these exceptional phememora may be traced back to the opportune arrivals of gold from Australia and the United States, which allowed the Bank of England to relax its gripe at intervale; while on the other hand it is evident that the crisis was already due in October, 1855, that it was shifted off through a series of temporary convulsions, and that, consequently, its final explosion as to the intensity of symptoms as well as the extent of contagion, will exceed every crisis ever before witnessed. The curious fact of the recurrence of the rate of 7 per cent on Oct 20, 1855, on Oct. 4 1856, and on Oct. 12, 1857, would go far to prove the latter proposition, if we did not know besides that, in 1854, a premonitory collapse had already taken place in this country, and that on the continent of Europe all the symptoms of panic had already repeated themselves in October, 1855 and 1856. On the whole, however, leaving there aggravating circumstances out of view, the period of 1848 to 1857 bears a striking recemblance to those of 1826 to 1836, and of 1837 to 1847.

It is true we were told that British Free Trade would change all this but if nothing e're is proved it is at least clear that the Free-Trade doctors are nothing but quacks As in former periods, a series of good harvests has been followed by a series of had ozes. In spite of the Free-Trade panaces in England the average price of wheat and all other raw produce has ruled even higher from 1853 to 1857 than from 1820 to 1853; and, what is still more remarkable, while industry took an unprecedented start in the face of the high prices of corn. new, as if to cut off every possible subterfage, it has suffered an unprecedented collapse in the face of a plentiful barvest.

Our readers will of course understand that this Bank of England rate of 10 per cent is merely

neminal, and that the interest really paid by firstclass paper in London, greatly exceeds that figure. "The rates charged in the open market." esys The Daily News, "are considerably above "those of the Bank" "Tae Bank of England it-'self," says The Morning Chronicle, "does not discount at the rate of 10 per cent, except in a very " few cases-the exception, not the rule; while out ef doors charges are notoriously disproportionate "to the alleged quotation." "The inshifty of second and third-class paper to obtain accommo-"dation on any terms," says The Morning Herald, "is already producing immense mischief." "In "consequence of this," as says The Globe, "affairs are being brought to a dead lock; firms are fall-"ing whose assets exceed their liabilities; and there seems to be a general mercantile revolu-'tion." What with this pressure on the money market, and with the inflax of American producte, all articles in the produce market have gone down In the course of a few weeks cotton has fallen at Liverpool 20 to 25 per cent, sugar 25 per cent. corn 25 per cent, and coffee, saltpeter. tallow, leather, and the like, have followed in the wake. "Discounts and advances upon produce," says The Morning Post, "are almost unattainable · In Mineing Lane," says The Standard, "busi-" pess has been turned inside out. It is no longer possible to sell any goods except in the shape of barter, money being out of the question."

All this distress, however, would not have so soon brought the Bank of England to her knees if the Bank panic in Scotland had not occurred. At Glasgow, the fall of the Western Bank was followed by that of the City of Glasgow Bank, producing in its turn a general run of depositors among the middle class and of notebolders among the working classes, and finally resulting in riotous disturbances which induced the Lord Provost of Glasgow to obtain the aid of bayonets. The City of Glasgow Bank, which had the honor of being governed by no less a personage than the Duke of Argyle, had a paid-up capital of one million sterling, a reserved fund of £90,595, and ninety-six branches spread through the country. Its authorized issues amounted to £72,921, while those of the Western Bank of Scotland were £225,292, making together £298.213 sterling, or nearly one tenth of the entire authorized circulating medium of Scotland. The capital of these Banks was to a great extent furnished in small sums by the agricultural popula-

The Scotch panic naturally recoiled on the Bank of England; and £300 000 were taken from its vaults on Nov. 11, and £600,000 to £700,000 on the 12th, for transmission to Scotland. Other sums were also withdrawn on behalf of the Irish Banks, while large deposits were called in by the Provincial English Banks; so that the Banking Department of the Bank of England found itself driven to the very verge of bankruptcy. It is probable that for the two Scotch Banks above named he general crisis merely afforded a pretext for effecting a decent exit, they having long been rotten to the core. Still, the fact remains that the celebrated Scotch Banking system which in 1825-26, 1836-37, and in 1847 weathered the hurricanes that swept away the English and Irish Banks, for the first time, under the suspices of Peel's Bank Act, which was forced upon Scotland in 1845, has met with a general run; that for the first time the cry of gold against paper" has been heard there; and that at Edinburgh, for the first time, even Bank of England notes have been refused. The idea of the defenders of Peel's Act, that if it was unable to ward off monetary crises in general, it would at least secure the convertibility of the notes in circulation, has now been expl. ded, the noteholders shaving the fate of the depositors.

The general state of the British manufacturing districts cannot be better described than by two extracts, the one from a Manchester trade circular, printed in The Economist, the latter from a private letter from Macclesfield in the The London Free Press. The Marchester circular, after giving a comparative statement of the cotton trade for the last five years, proceeds as follows:

"Prices have this week been falling with, day by day more summary acceleration. For numerous descriptions, no prices can be given because none cou'd find a buyer, and generally where prices are given, they deperd more on the position or apprehensions of the holder than on demand. No current demand exists. The home trade have laid in more stock mean does, of course, not say. Short time has now been currently adopted as a necessity; the amount of its adoption is computed at present to exceed one-fifth
of the whole production. The exceptions to extending
its adoption are daily becoming less, and the expedicacy is now debated of rather closing the walls for a

"At least 5,000 persons, consisting of skilled arti-sats and their families, who get up each morning and knownet where to get food to break their fast, have know not where to get food to break their fast, have applied for relief to the Union, and as they come under the class of able bodied paupers, the siternative is of either going to break stones at about four pence per day, or going into the House, where they are treated like prisoners, and where unhealthy and scanty food is given to them through a hole in the wall; and as to the breaking of stones to men that have hands only capable of handling the finest of materials, viz: silk; complete refusal.

What English writers consider an advantage of their present crisis, as compared with that of 1847 -that there is no paramount channel of speculation, like the railways, for instance, absorbing their capital-is by no mesus a fact. The truth is the English have very largely participated in speculations abroad, both on the Continent of Europe and in America, while at home their surplus capital has been mainly invested in factories, so that, more than ever before, the present convulsion bears the character of an industrial crisis, and therefore strikes at the very foots of the national prosperity. On the Continent of Europe the contagion has

spread from Sweden to Italy in one direction, and from Madrid to Peath in the other. Hamburg, f rming the great commercial center of the exports and imports of the Zoliverein, and the general money market of Northern Germany, has had, of course, to bear the first shock. As to France, the Bank of France has screwed up its rate of discount to the Eegish standard; the decrees for the probibition of the export of corn have been revoked; all the Paris papers have received confidential-warnis go to beware of glos my views; the builion dealers are being frightened by gens d'armes, and Louis Benaparie himself, in a rather coxcombical letter. condescerds to inform his subjects that he does not feel himself prepared for a financial coup d'etat, and that, consequently, "the evil only exists in the im-"seination." If we are not much mistaten, something of the same sort was put forth in this country. when philosophers like our neighbors of The Times and The Independent thought the estastrophe might be prevented, if people would only determine to be jolly, and give three cheers.

The Missouri Legislature recently disposed of a somewhat delicate case in the following manner. A young soman having borne to a young man a son and heir, which he, not refusing to father, still refused to legitimatize by honorable marriage, she came up praying to charge her name, which was done, she and the ebild assuming the appellation of the daddy.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

There are some things which perplex and as tound us to the extent that we jump at once out of the slough of dialectics and surrender to our opperents at discretion. We are confuted, contounded, conquered, by impudence. If any Christian, no matter how indefferent his talents for disputation, should assert, according to the Thug orthodexy, assassination to be comely, who of us would take up our steel pens or goose quills to prove it to be otherwise? The very fact that a human being had conceived a flagrant wrong to be a sacred right would silence our most loquacious philanthropists In the world's affairs, some matters must be settled. It ought to be well understood that larceny is-larceny That there is such a thing as personal right. That the Nation has not, either from Hesven Earth or Hell, any charter to do monstrous injustice. That the Slave Trade is precisely such an injustice. And when any man comes forward to say that be thinks that stealing Africans and bringing them to the United States, and reducing them to a condition of perpetual servitude, is the best business in which our people and this age can be employed, our hair stands upon end, our jaws are locked, our pen-hand is paralyzed, and we are generally knocked down. Wedo not know what to say. Ages of argument are behind us; inca'cu'able regiments of logic are with us; all the hopes of man protest before us-and yet we feel like surrendering. Simply because nobody likes to be called upon to prove that two and two make four -that the squares of the two legs of a right-angled triangle are equal to the square of the hypothenuse -that a straight line is the shortest distance from one point to another—that black is black, and that white is white. It is irritating to be required to demonstrate either of these propositions. It is equally irritating to be asked to parry arguments in favor of the Slave-Trade. One is lost in wonder that any man, at large and not in the Penitentiary, should have the beroism to proclaim such opinions. Yet there is such a brave.

His name is L. W. Spratt. He was a member of that last ornamental convocation called a Southern Cemmercial Convention. In the illustrious Congress, he urged the beauties and advantages of the slave trade He is a member of the Committee appointed to report upon the subject at the next reunion of the Commercial Southerners. But Spratt cannot wait. He has burst into premature reporting. He is writing a series of articles to eight of which he has already given birth with parturient facility-very long and really quite clever articles, printed in The New Orleans Delta. In these he advecates the propriety, the bumanity, the justice, the legality, the beauty, and the blessedness of the African slave-trade, and urges with such talent as has been been vouchsafed to him, its immediate revival.

We do not propose to answer Mr. Spratt. We should as soon think of answering a South Sea Islander who had written an article in favor of devouring ore's grandmother-or a New-York garroter who had put forward an apology for his midnight pastime-or a Mormon elder who had pamphleteered a defense of polygamy. At this late day we are net Quixotic enough to enter into any combat to prove the utter, entire, absolute, naked and unmistakable wrong of the Slave-Trade. It is accursed of God and man. There has not been during the last century an able public person who has not de-nounced it. It has been anathematized by orators, by poets, by statesmen, by moralists-from the berch, from the pulpit, in the newspapers, in Parlisments and Congresses, in statutes and in constitu tions. It never had a respectable defender. It never brought anything but shame, misery and re morse upon those engaged in it. It never secured the commercial prosperity of a single port of this continent. The hand of Providence has been against it. The feelings, tastes, prejudices, emotions, sentiments of mankind have been against it. Legislation and law, the current of public epinion. the conviction of private thought have been against

it. To gentle minds it has been abhorrent. To the political economist it has been a monster. To the logician it has been a stumbling block. To the Christian it has been an offense.

We have no doubt that if Mr. Spratt will but sufficiently exercise his lively parts, that he can produce a series of Essays in defense of burglary. murder, larceny, adultery and polygamy. He would not, however, in that way, create any claim upon the attention of the world. Virtuous men are not disposed to waste their time in showing that sin is sinful. The mere mera ity of the African Slave-Trade is settled forever. The debate is closed. The great Previous Question was long ago taken, and the answer of all the world was, that the kidnapping of human beings for the purpose of sale, was a crime, and a very dirty crime. There is nothing to dispute about. Mr. Spratt may write eight or eighty articles in favor of this accursed traffic. So may he write in favor of Perpetual Mo tion and the Squaring of the Circle. But why should be be, not answered (for that is out of the question), but alluded to?

Simply because we believe upon good authority that there is a well-planned scheme to betray this nation into villainy for the sake of profit. Because we have good cause to fear that, emboldened by a coarse and barbarous decision of the Supreme Court. had men are conspiring to see how much further they can tempt the Judges into the support of semicivilized institutions. Because we are credibly informed that in one of our Southern ports a vessel is already fitting for the coast of Africa, and that her owners intend publicly to land their cargo of human bengs. Because we are not at all sure that Roger B. Taney will not decide that Africane fresh from their native land have no rights which white men are bound to respect. Because we believe that the Court would just as readily legalize the slave trade as it has legalized Slavery. We protest against the renewal of a great national crime. We sak the bard-hearted and the hot beaded to pause, and consider well, era they bring upon this nation the awful consequences of an inequitable policy. We can do no more.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857. A profound sensation has been caused by the fact becoming certain that both Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution and to the course of the L compton Convention in refusing to submit their entire work to the vote of the people. There is every symptom of a row and a split in the Democratic party. If Walker and Dougles, backed by The Philadelphia Press, The Chicago Times and other influential Democratic journals, refuse to support the Lecompton iniquity, they will to a certainty carry with them a very numerous body of the Northern Democracy. The contrivers of the Lecompton swindle having managed to commit to its support the entire Southern Democracy, including

even the so-called Southern Conservatives who follow the lead of The Richmond Enquirer, it will be found extremely difficult so to arrange matters as to restore confidence and cooperation between the two wings of the party. The South has doubtless decided to sustain the Lecompton Convention, but it is alarmed at the demonstrations in the North. and since Walker's arrival there are symptoms of taking the back track. The States. a daily paper here which sets up as a rival of The Union as an organ of the Administration, has an elaborate article this evening attacking The Union for its gross inconsistencies on the Kansas question, and espe cially for advocating in July the absolute necessity of submitting the entire Constitution to the people and in November the absolute impropriety of so submitting it, because if submitted it would be voted down by a factious majority; in other words, would run the risk of being thought guilty by eleven obstinate jurymen.

The States also insinuates that Mr. Buchanas will adhere to the doctrines of his letter to Prof. Silliman, in which he said something about securing to the inhabitants of Kansas the free right of suffrage on the Constitution. " when it shall be submitted to

them for their approbation or rejection." But if the back track is taken-if the Administration reconsiders its decision, and sides with Walker and Douglas, the South will justly feel humbled and trifled with. There are men in the Cabinet, too, who will hardly consent to such a course. It is well known that a port on of the Cabinet have incessantly labored to check and to thwart Mr. Douglas, and they are not likely, except from sheer necessity, to allow him such an advantage as the credit of guiding the policy of the Democratic party in the just and liberal direction, and of compelling a reluctant Administration to follow him.

The fact is, the Administration has got itself into what the English call a precious mess, partly from stupidity, and partly from Mr. Buchanan's habitual vacillation and want of decision. They have made two capital blunders about Kansas, beside their terrible mismanagement of the Utah business.

First: Walker and Stanton should have been romptly and unqualifiedly supported in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Johnson and McGee Counties. With half an eye the Alministration might have seen that Walker's position was the only one it could stand upon before the country.

Second: The Lecompton Convention should bave been promp'ly rebuked and disarmed for not abmitting the whole Constitution to the people of Kansas; or, rather, the Lecompton Convention ought never to have been allowed to take such a position. As party leaders, the Administration have shown culpable negligence or incapacity in not attending to what was going on in Kansas. They have allowed the Atchison, Davis and Toombs faction of the Southern Democracy to direct the current of affairs at Lecompton, when, if moderate men, without sinister aims, had had control there, the result might have strengthened the Democratic party instead of rending it to pieces

It is now thought that the New Hall of the Reresentatives will be ready when Congress opens. The carpet is ready, and the seats and deaks. The chairs cost \$70 each and the desks \$90. Rather pretty prices for times likes these.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

om Our Own Correspondent. The strugg'e in Kansas has been transferred to Washington. It will have to be fought out here, because the real significance of the Lesompton Con ention was in its relation to the contest the Northern and Southern wings of the Demo racy. The Northern Democrats naturally desired a speedy settlement of the Kansas difficulty. They wished Kansas to be a Free State, for the obvious reason that if it became a Slave State the Ropublicans would inevitably carry the next election in every Northern State. The Southern Democrats, on the other hand desired to commit the party, North and South and the Administration, to extreme Pro-Slavery measures. The Territorial election had shown beyond a doubt that the Free-State men were in a large majority in Kansas. The attempt to make Kansas a Slave State was, therefore, too desperate to be seriously persisted in merely for its own sake. But the Lecompton Convention offered an essy and effectual instrumentality of putting the Administration and the Northern Democracy in a tight elsee and compelling them to define their position beyond cavil. If the Lecempton Convention had contented themselves with drawing up a Pro-Slavery Consti-

tution and submitting it entire to the people of Karsas, it would have been voted down, and there would have been an end of the matter. The majority in Kansas would have then formed a Constitution to suit themselves, and under it the new State would have been admitted upon the principle of popular sovereignty. That would have put an end to ag tation so far as Kansus was concerned, and would have left the Administration and the Northern Democracy still free to profess neutrality on the question of Slavery Extension. But the South is not contented with neutrality. It is not contented even with material aid and comfort under a thin guise of peutrality. It demands conformity and subservience without disguise or pretense. To this end the leaders of the extreme South have devised the Lecompton swindle. It is certainly a most dexterous dodge. If the Pro-Slavery Constitotien had been submitted entire to the people, it would have been voted down. If it had been sent to Congress without submission at all to the people, it would have been sent back for ratification. By sending it back, on the principle of popular severeignty, the Northern Democrata could have evaded the trap and the issue without e-mmitting themselves in any way. The Southern caders would have had no plausible ground of comlaint. As the matter now stards, they have crowded he Northern Democrats and the Administration into this position: The Administration cannot safely to support the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that it has not been submitted to the people, because it will be maintained at the South that it has been substantially submitted. The entire Demceratic party of the South is now committed on this point, and insists on the acceptance of the Constitu-tion by Congress. But if the Administration suports the Lecompton Constitution, every intelligent Democrat at the North will be forced to admit that he talk about popular sovereignty is a swindle, and trat the party is unquestionably committed to the ex-tension of Slavery and to the responsibility for the Karsas enormities. The burden of the contest has een shifted from Kansas to Washington. No action of the people of Kansas now can relieve the Democracy. relating to Slavery, which it is falsely pretended is the only clause of any consequence, still the Consti-lution comes to Congress with all its monstrosities. If the Free-State men refuse to vote, still the Con-stitution comes, and under circumstances of much greater embarrassment to the Administration. In short, let the affair take what turn it may, the Democratic party is in the hands of the ultra Southern aders.
The Republicans of Kansas obviously ought to re-

fuse to vote at all on the 21st of December. By voting they will only play into the hands of the Southern ultraists. They cannot assert their own rights on that occasion, and they do not need to show their strength, for their strength has been demonstratheir strength, for their strength and beautiful their strength, for their trees on for sustaining the Lecompton swindle. It declares that the Lecompton Constitution ought not to have been submitted entire to the people because the Free-State men would have veted it down. Popular Sovereignty is very wall when the people are of our party, is the rule of The Union; but when the people are opposed to us it is guite another thing. "To submit the whole Constitution," mid the Government organ on

Tuesday last, "was to endanger the fate of the "whole and to prolong the agitation of the Slavery question." Of course it was. There could be no question about the fate of the whole if the people of Kansas get a chance to vote upon it-to exercise upon it their right of popular sovereignty. The Constitution was not submitted to them solely because it was certain to be rejected, and it was not the object of the Southern leaders to run any risk of that sort. "It would have been worse than a "farce," configure The Living on Wednesday. "To that sort. "It would have been worse than a "farce," continues The Union on Wednesday, "to "submit the Constitution for the mere purpose of having it voted down." Of course, The Union is perfectly right. What could have been more preposerous than for an assembly of respectable gent'emen, good national Democrats to a man, to sper everal weeks in making a Constitution only to have

"The Concention knew that they were acting in "pursuance of the legal authority of the Territory," continues the organ, "and that it was their duty to "make a Constitution; but if they knew, too, that there was a factious opposition to the Convention which would cause the rejection of their work however well done, they were excusable for re-

"fusing te yield to that factions spirit."

Could anything be clearer than this? If the factions majority don't know what is good for them, the minority, who do know, "are excusable for re-fusing to yield to that factious spirit." To this complexion has American Democracy come at last.

BURNING OF THE RAINBOW.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. B. Huston, the clerk of the ili-fated steamer Rainbow, for the following details of the destruction of that boat by fire:

The Rainbow, Capt. Holeroft commanding, on her way from New-Orleans to Louisville, had on board from 250 to 300 souls, passengers and crew, all told, and about 400 tuns of freight, principally sugar, coffee and molesses.

fee and molasses.

On the morning of the 21st inst., at about half past
On the morning of the 21st inst., at about half past fee and molasses.

On the morning of the 21st inst., at about half past two o'clock, while under way, some ten miles above Napeleon, and near the head of the is and 74, the boat was discovered to be on fire. The officer of the deck, Mr. C. Whitlow, immediately ordered her to be run whore. The order was promptly executed by Mr. Lamb, the pilot at the wheel, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that by the time the shore was reached they enveloped the entire boat, which presented a mass of fire from stem to stern. Those of the passengers and crew who were on the forward part of the beat escaped without difficulty. Those at the stern were cut off from any means of escape except by jumping into the water. Although it was but a few yards to the shore, but few of the latter escaped, except those who had the presence of mind to take life-preservers or something to sustain them in the water. No doubt many were burnt in their rooms. Some were evercome with fright and knew not which way to go, and would not jump into the water. The wheel house next the shore was filled with men, women and children. The beams burnt off, and the weight of the wheel careened it overboard, carrying with it a great many persons, but few of whom were asved.

All the books and papers being destroyed, it is ut-

All the books and papers being destroyed, it is utterly impossible to ascertain accurately the names of the lost or saved; but, after carefully comparing the statements of those that were saved, we cannot make the less less than 60 to 75 human beings; all ushered into eternity without a moment's warning. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." The officers with-

out exception were saved.

CREW LOST.—Ed. Prather, 1st, and Wm. Rochester, 2d theward (colored), and Frank Starkermeyer and assistant, pastry cooks (Germans); 3d and 4th cooks (ore white and one black), with 15 of the crew, fire-

(ore white and one black), with 15 of the crew, firemen and deck hands.

Assistance—The Sovereign, bound down, fortunately was near at hand, and succeeded in picking up severel of the passengers floating in the water, upon pieces of wood, &c. She took on board those of the saved who wished to return South. The Mianehaba soon came along, bound up, and several persons went off on her. A few hours afterward the James E. Woodruff came up and took on board the crew and the remainder of the passengers, with the exception of a few who stayed to look for the remains of their lost friends. ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The officers of the boat

Origin of the Fire.—The officers of the boat sgree that the fire originated in the cook house, which being closed, they think that the fire was under full headway before bursting out, and then it was so far stated, at d the wird blowing very fresh, that nothing could be done to arrest its progress.

Carros—The cargo consisted of sugar, coffee, and molesses 350 to 406 tuns, all of which is a total loss.

Passengers,—The passengers, with one or two exceptions, had retired to their rooms. Among them were several Californians, with their treasures of gold and their families, coming back to their homes, but, also they met with the cole embrace of Death in its most horrid form, instead of that of kindred and friends from whom they had so long been separated.

Treasures and Jewellay Lost.—All the passengers lost everything, money, clothes, and all they had ex-

lost everything, money, clothes, and all they had ex-

cept what was on their persons.

A large amount of money in gold, and \$30,000 in jewelry were undoubtedly lost.

The boat's rafe, with contents, was soon recovered, and those of the passengers who had deposited their morey in the office, were saved from loss in that particular.

Mr. Wheatly, from California, with his

ficular.

INCIDENTS —Mr. Wheatly, from California, with his wife and child, jumped from the steamer and struck boldly out for the shore. The wife soon sunk to rise to more the child was drowned clinging to her father's neck. He could not reach the shore with his child, and was compelled to let it go. Mr. W. was assisted by those on shore, and saved. He had \$3,500 in gold in the safe, which was recovered. He remained at the wreck to recover, if possible, the remains of his wife

and child.

Mr. Whitlow, the mate, picked up five persons harging to a small piece of timber. All were saved, though in two of them life was apparently extinct.

Mr. Maddock, a traveling agent of a Philadelphia house, lost \$20,000 worth of jewelry—saving nothing but his pantaloons, without either coat or hat.

Every one of these who escaped was but half clad. Some had coats and no pants, few had hats or boots; some had no covering but the consforter snatched from their betths, as they left, but their wants were soon supplied by the crews of other boats as they came up. GENEROSITY.-Mr. T. B. Flournoy of Ark., S. R.

Arnold of Bowling Green, Ky., and N. M. Lee of Richmond, Va., generously told all to go to the store at Leconia and clothe themselves, and they would foot

the bills, which was done.

Capt. Regers of the James E. Woodruff with a noble generosity that is an honor to the steamboat men of the west, took all who were saved and desired to

of the west, took all who were saved and desired to come up, some one hundred in all, to Memphis free of charge, and the crew of the Rambow to Cairo on the same generous terms, showing that the Western boatmen are humane, although looked upon by the world as outside barbarians.

Mr. Herry, of the Taylor House, Cairo, contributed in every way in his power to the comfort and relief of those who came to Cairo, and Mr. McCormick of the Illirois Central Railroad, and the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi and of the New-Albany and Salem Railroads brought them all free of charge to this point.

The following list comprises those on the Woodruff, together with those known to be saved on board the Sovereign and Minnehaba: Aba:
Cificers.
Jos. Basier, Greaser.
W. W. Huston. Clerk.
W. W. Lamb, Pilot.
B. H. Holeroft, Pilot.
M. Samuela, Barkeeper.
R. McRee, Mate.
A. H. Merret. Engineer.
Wm. Reese. Engineer. E. P. Holeroft, Captain.
John B. Smireha, Clerk.
M. G. Holeroft, Pilot.
N. B. Holeroft, Burkeeper.
Charles Whithow, Mate.
Wm. Apiett Warchman.
H. Hariard Engineer. Stens. Kirwin, Needham, Ryan, Coleman, Birch, Kelly, Ellia. Newthin, Dobson,

McGeffin of Scott Co., Ky., Leake of Arkansas, missing, missing.

Mrs. Wheatly and child of Calling Learner, lost, lost, liturals, lost.

Lady, name unknown, lost.

Third and fourth coons, names ont, postsycoole, lost. 

tertion the more particularly directed to the wretchedness of others. We were among the eighty or banded first-class passengers who had taken rooms in the forward lower saloon, in ignorance of the unserable description of the quarters we were to occupy. I need

We republish the following list of names of the last and missing, furnished by telegraphic dispatches from Memphis, and not included in the foregoing list:

Jas Lauphlin, Alliance, O.

Win, Chambers, Cincinnati,
John Galigher, Salineswille, O.

Jas Branard, Allegheny City,
P.

Jas McLaughlin, Pittaburgh,
Win, Hern, Pittaburgh,
G. Crais, Bironinghum, Pa.

Mrs. Bond, Memphis

The above comprise all the names of the last and two daughters.

The above comprise all the names of the lost as far as can be recollected by Mr. Huste the clerk.

O the crew of thirty-seven freemen and days. or missing.

This ill fated steamer was owned in Louisville, the offices. The boat was owned by the Mesers Holeron the chief one being Capt W. R. Holeron of the steamer Diamond, W. W. Huston of Louisville, clerk and Mr. Pickinpaugh of Indiana. She was a very popular boat. [Louisville Jour., 20th.]

## SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

R. W. Walker, from Callao October 25, arrived at lar archorage off Panama November 6.

The New Graneda brings the semi-mosthly South Pacific mail and \$127,740 75 in specie.

Her dates are—Valoaraiso, October 15; Calders October 18; Islay, October 22; Callao, October 28; Paits, October 27; Guayaquil, October 28.

CHILL.

Valparaise papers are to October 15.

F Since the new Ministers have entered on the discharge of their duties, perfect tranquillity has been restored, and all parties are united in cooperains with

the Cabinet.

An extraordinary session of Congress has been called to consider the estimates for 1858. to consider forstain new laws reforming some existing once, and transct

other business.

Mr. Bigler, United States Minister near this Government, was received in public audience by the President on the 6th inst., the customary speeches being exchanged in the most friendly terms.

Government has granted D. Juan Rippel as archasive privilege for navigating the River Valdivia by steamboats during four years.

BOLIVIA.

The revolutionary party in this Republic, under Dr.
L'bares, appears to have almost succeeded in their sed deavors to upset the Government of Gen. Cordoba, who, according to the published accounts, is almost driven to the last extremity, and will be soon compelled either to flee or surrender. There appears to have been a good deal of hard lighting, accompanied by nurders, robbertes and other outrages committed by the Indian followers of the two armies, but it is appeared that order will soon by restored. At last accounts Linares was following Cordoba from Cochabamba to Orur. The City of Sucre pronounced in favor of Linares on the 28th of September.

Dates from Callao are to Oct. 26.

The revolution appears to be no nearer its termination than ever. The siege of Ariquipa is still progressing, and promises to hold out as long as those of Azoth or of Troy, or any in the old times, and longer, perhape, than those of Delhi or Canton. The newspapers report that there is much loss of life on both sides, which we doubt. President Castilla is said to have had a horse killed under him; had the ball hit the rider it might probably have terminated hestifities. Provisions in Ariquipa are plentiful, but very dear. Trade in Tacra was suffering, owing to the revelution in Bolivia. Dates from Callao are to Oct. 26.

THE CRADDOCK MURDER.

It will be remembered that on the 26th of Augus, 1856, Paschal D. Craddock, who resided six miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown road, was found dead a short distance from his residence. The bady had three shots in the thigh, one of the balls passing through. Note of these wounds could have caused death. The neck was broken, and the face and head mutilated by hege, the ears having been eaten of. Craddock was on horseback when he was shot, as if was supposed that after he was shot, he fell of his horse and broke his neck. The horse was found standing by the body. Two pieces of rope, having blood on them, were found near by. The verdict of a jury was, that "Craddock cans to his death by violence." There had been three laddsments pending against Craddock on charges of felony, but he had succeeded in continuing the trials on three different terms of Court. He was much feared in the reighborhood, as it was alleged that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters and horse-thieves. He had been a wealthy man. A short time previous, a meeting was held in Jefferson County, which was attended by the most respectable citizens, at which resolutions were passed demanding that im. An opinion was prevalent that some of Craddock can two others leave Kentucky within six months. The time had just expired when he was killed. A negro was arrested on the charge of killing im. An opinion was prevalent that some of Craddock's garg (those who had been associated with him) had slain him, fearing that when his trials took place they might become involved. Others were under the impression that the friends of those who had a sai with Craddock, and were convicted to the Pontieriary mainly on Craddock's evidence, had committed the deed.

The mystery is solved as follows:

The mystery is solved as follows:
John Miller of Buillitt County, whose character is reported disreputable in Louisville, yesterday gave himself up to the authorities, confessing that certain parties effered \$3 000 to any one who would "put Craddock through"—that he and eight others accepted the bribe, when the plot was made to take Craddock's life. Five of the party lay in ambush, a crugh being the signal to fire at Craddock as he passed by. Miller have be fired in the air.

the signal to fire at Craddock as he passed by. Miller save he fired in the air.

Warrants were issued for all partier, several of whom were arrested, including Col. Allen and brother, Austin Hubbard and Joe Wright of Buchtt County; Stephen Baird of Shelby County, and Fred, Kikes of Jefferson County. Others are also implicated. Miller's story is not fully credited.

The parties implicated are wealthy and heretofore were highly respected. Jack Allen had been home only two weeks, and was an invalid at the time of the murder.

THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: Permit me, through the medium of your widely circulating paper, to make some remarks in reference to the late voyage of this ship from Southernton to New-York. It is always an ungracious task to find sult, but in the present instance I feel that I should be wanting in duty to the public, as well as to myself, not to complein of the outrageous system practiced by the owners or agents of this vessel My time is too limited to-day to enter into such details as would be recessary to depict the inconvenience experienced by all, and the intense suffering of a large number of the passergers during this voyage, in consequence of the enoweded state of the chip and the utter absence of even the most ordinary and common-sense means of ventilation. Within the last few years I have made ten voyages in the Cucard, Collins and other steamens; and one, in August last, in the Vatderbilt, ou which occasion there were a comparatively small number of passengers. Several of these passages were extremely boisterous, having been made in the Winter mouths; but in no instance have I ever witnessed so much distress among the passanger, or heard such loud, universal, and continued denunciations of the internal arrangements and general management of the between the internal arrangements and general management of the Vanderbilt, and praised her speed, I believe that I shall not be going too far in sying that scarcely one person on board during her recent western passage, can be found who will not consume every word that I am about to say in reference to here. We left Cowes with 305 passengers, 75 of whom were second-cless. As the ship is calculated to carry only about 150 first class passenger; the forward saloon and state-rox ms, usually assigned to second-class passengers, were made available for those taking insteller tickets. The conrequence was that the unfortunate second-class passengers, were made available for those taking instellers inches the passengers, were made available for those taking instellers in the forecastic, chiefly foreigners, were quartered in the forecastic, all, and the intense suffering of a large number of the gers, were made available for those taking first-class lickets. The consequence was that the unfortunate second-class passengers, men, women and children, chiefly foreigners, were quartered in the forecastle, which in other ships is used only by the salient having visited that part of the ship. I made say, that I have never seen any thing to equal the wiretched accommodation and sufficient as a strong head wind and heavy sees, as we had for reveral days, the eccond class quarters were regalarly directed with water. When the ship reacted her berth to-day, two infant children were in the last stages of illness, brought on by bad ventilation and exposure to wet, cold and heat alternately. As regards myself, I can rough the sea as well as any landsman who ever made a voyage, and never suffer from the severe maked you are as cickness; but having heat the care of a delicate wife on hand, I had my absention the more particularly directed to the wretched-